

as allegedly being unpatentable over Needham et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,995,496 (“Honkasalo et al.”). Claims 3-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Needham et al. in view of Honkasalo, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,108,530 (“Ayabe et al.”). Claims 15-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Needham et al. in view of Honkasalo, and further in view of Ayabe et al. In this reply, independent Claims 1 and 15 are amended.

With regard to Claim 1, it is submitted that Needham et al. does not disclose or suggest every element claimed in claim 1. Needham et al. appears to disclose that in forward or reverse transmission of data message, a long data message is divided into smaller sections or frames and transmitted, and when a receiver fails to receive the frame, an energy burst is transmitted to each frame and a receiver is requested to retransmit the frame. Although Needham et al. appears to disclose a feature that a long data message is divided and transmitted, Needham et al. does not disclose or suggest a “method of transmitting user data on a reverse common channel with a reverse dedicated channel released ... comprising ... designating the reverse common channel to the reverse dedicated channel; ... transmitting the plurality of segmented messages in the data segments of consecutive frames on the designated reverse common channel,” as claimed in Claim 1. Thus, Needham et al. does not disclose or suggest a frame being transmitted to a reverse common channel when a reverse dedicated channel is released. Accordingly, it is submitted that Claim 1 is patentable over Needham et al.

Claim 2 depends from Claim 1, and therefore, includes all the elements of Claim 1. It is submitted that Claim 2 is patentable over Needham et al. and Honkasalo et al. The same foregoing reason distinguishing Claim 1 over Needham et al. applies to Claim 2. Further,

Honkasalo et al. appears to disclose controlling transmission power in wireless packet data transfer. Honkasalo et al., however, does not disclose or suggest what Needham et al. fails to disclose as discussed above. Accordingly, Claim 2 is believed to be patentable over Needham et al. and Honkasalo et al.

Claims 3-14 depend from Claim 1, and, therefore, also include all the elements claimed in Claim 1. As described above, neither Needham et al. nor Honkasalo et al. discloses or suggests all the elements claimed in Claim 1. Further, although Ayabe et al. appears to disclose dividing and packaging messages into fragments, Ayabe et. al, also fails to disclose or suggest that which Needham et al. and Honkasalo et al. fail to disclose. Accordingly, Claims 3-14 are believed to be patentable over Needham et al., Honkasalo et al., and Ayabe et al.

Claim 15 has been amended to recite a “method of receiving a message via consecutive frames on a designated reverse common channel.” As explained above with regard to Claims 3-14, Needham et al., Honkasalo et al., and Ayabe et al. do not, alone or in combination, disclose or suggest a method of receiving a message via consecutive frames on a designated reverse common channel. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons given for Claims 3-14, Claim 15 and dependent Claims 16-23 are believed to be patentable over Needham et al., Honkasalo et al., and Ayabe et al.

Attached is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by the current amendment according to 37 C.F. R. §1.121. The attached page is captioned “Version with Markings to Show Changes Made.”

Applicants believe that claims 1-23 are in condition for allowance. If the Examiner has any questions regarding this communication or feels that an interview would be helpful in prosecuting this application, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

Please amend Claims 1 and 15 as set forth below.

1. (Once Amended) A method of transmitting user data on a reverse common channel with a reverse dedicated channel released, comprising the steps of:

designating the reverse common channel to the reverse dedicated channel;

dividing user data into a plurality of segmented messages if the user data is longer than a data segment in a frame of the reverse common channel;

transmitting the plurality of segmented messages in the data segments of consecutive frames on the designated reverse common channel; and

determining whether a base station receives each of the segmented messages.

15. (Once Amended) A method of [transmitting] receiving a message via consecutive frames on a designated reverse common channel from a mobile station to a base station, where the message is segmented into a plurality of message segments and each of said consecutive frames includes a user data field on which one of the plurality of message segments is loaded, and a field indicating whether a following frame contains a message segment, said method comprising the steps of:

checking the more flag field of each frame;

checking CRCs (Cyclic Redundancy Codes) of each frame; and

determining whether the totality of message segments transmitted via the consecutive frames are received at the base station by checking a count of the more flag field.